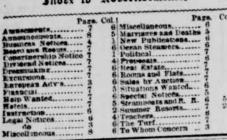
Index to Advertisements.



Business Notices.

SEALSKIN and all leading fashionable Fur garments for sale at annuer prices. Sales going on now, Re-pairing nearly done, C. C. Sharwa, Manufacturer, 103: Prince st. Garments purchased, kept on storage free if desired. To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod. Liver off and Lume." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Aathma. Dishtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor. Chemist, Boston. Soid by all draggists.

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New York Daily Tribuna FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 10.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Americans defeated the Cambridge Lacrosse Club yesterday by 7 goals to none; the dinner at the Hotel Continental was a great success. === The corner-stone of the new German Parliament building was laid by Emperor Will-iam. —— The Euo case was continued in Quebec and further proceedings were postponed until today, ___ It is reported that the Mahdi and Osman are willing to lay down their arms. === The Philadelphia team were defeated at cricket by the Gentlemen of Ireland. - Henry G. Vennor, the weather prophet, is dead.

CONGRESS .- In the Senate yesterday the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was reported. The minority report regarding the Danville investigation was presented. The Mexican Soldiers' Pension bill was taken up and several amendments were tabled. - In the House a bill was introduced to amend the National Banking laws; also a bill authorizing bridges across Raritan Bay, Arthur Kill and Kill von Kull. The consideration of the River and Harbor bill was begun.

Domestic.-The Maine and California delegates arrived in Augusta yesterday. — The enthusiasm for Elaine and Logan was shown in numerous meetings throughout the country, and in the rapid organization of Republican clubs. - The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Rochester was celebrated. = It was reported that oil had been discovered beneath a suburb of Pittsburg. In New-York Democratic County Conventions Tilden was the first choice. = The reports from the cotton States showed an unfavorable outlook for the crop. - Several Italians were killed by a train near Pittsburg.

CITY AND SUBURBAN,-Enthusiastic Elaine rallies were held last night in New-York, Newark and Peekskill. == Ex-Judge Rus- failed. But will this conspiracy prevail? Theodore Houston have been appointed receivers of the West Ex-Justice Noah H. Swayne Railroad. = of the United States Supreme Court died yesterday. Ex-President Blanco, of Venezuels, arrived. John H. Starin's annual excursion for army and navy veterans took place. === Chancellor Runyon, of New-Jersey, summoned the officers Savings Institution the Newark to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt. - Dr. C. S. Rabinson, of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, asked permission to join a Congregational Society. - Mr. Beecher talked religion and politics to the Baptist ministers. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85.10 cents. = Stocks were dull, with erratic fluctuations, and closed weak at about the

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate partly cloudy and cooler weather, and probably rain Temperature yesterday: Highest, 86°; lowest, 66°; average, 7218°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, with or without Sunday paper, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1.35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

If the friends of THE TRIBUNE could only know how rapidly its circulation is increasing in these days they would have a taste of our own gratification.

Our Washington dispatches present the views of several leading men in regard to Mr. Blaine's nomination. What they have to say is not calculated to comfort the bolters.

Honors were easy yesterday so far as the American and foreign exponents of out-door sports are concerned. For, although the American lacrosse team scored another notable victory, defeating the Cambridge Club by six goals to none, the gentlemen of Scotland feated the Philadelphia cricket team by five

Persons who have thought out an Indian policy-and almost everybody now-a-days has a theory for solving the puzzling question-will like to compare their own views with those set forth in the resolution offered yesterday by Congressman Smith, of Pennsylvania. It makes comprehensive provision for the future treatment of the red man, and contains some admirable features.

Another case of reckless blasting is reported in our issue for to-day. This time in Ninetysixth-st., damaging property and breaking the leg of a woman who had the temerity to live in the neighborhood. The public begin to suspect that the regulations governing the blasting of rocks in the upper portion of this city might well be more stringent, provided those who do not blast have any rights which those engaging in that exercise are bound to respect.

Two receivers have been appointed for the anfortunate New-York, West Shore and Buffalo Railway. Those interested in the company will find in the statement which has just been presented by its officers a concise explanation of

by the abandonment of the plan of relieving the company by means of the issue of new bonds. Appended to the statement is a sketch of the ups and downs of the road.

A telegram from Chicago states that Convention Hall is to be enlarged for the National Democratic Convention, and that as rearranged it will seat 20,000 persons. We hope an enthusiastic dyed-in-the-wool Democrat will occupy each one of these 20,000 seats, and that the consequent love-feast may be merry as a marriage bell. Our Democratic friends have so little fun during or after a Presidential campaign that it is only fair that they should make the most of their convention opportunities.

Mr. Beecher tells the Baptist ministers that he intends to stand by the old Republican flag, but not by Mr. Blaine. Well, it is an impossible feat. The Republican party, acting through its fairly chosen, fairly acting delegates, has placed the old Republican flag in Mr. Blaine's hands. The post office address of the flag will be the hands of James G. Blaine, until further notice. Hence it is simply impossible for Mr. Beecher to stand by the flag without standing by the flag-bearer. So far as this campaign is concerned they are one and inseperable, and the man who holds differently might as well sny that he stands by Plymouth Church,

but not by Mr. Beecher. The news from Washington is that Dernocrats are insisting that Mr. Tilden must speak out promptly and let the party know whether or not he is to be considered a Presidential candidate. The demand would seem to be an eminently proper one. It must occur to every intelligent person that Mr. Tilden is treating his party badly. He stands by and declines to commit himself, although he cannot but be perfectly well aware that he is currently reported "on the highest authority" to be and not to be willing to accept the nomination. His little game, of course, is to control the action of the National Convention -to name the candidate in case he himself refuses to stand.

A FREE-TRADE REVOLT.

The opponents of Mr. Blaine are wild with rage. Sincere devotion to reform never took such a form as this. No man who raves, and froths at the mouth, and unpacks his heart as if billingsgate were the only language fitted to express his emotions, can make the people believe that he is conscious of being in the right Conscious rectitude is calm and dignified, selffespecting and careful to respect the rights and the convictions of others. Raving and venomous blackguardism is proof of conscious baseness of motive. The men who have hunted Mr. Blaine with falsehoods for years cannot endure the thought that the people have treated them and their scandals with contempt. It cuts them to the quick to find that the country estimates their pretended zeal for reform at its true value. There would be no heat, and no resort to harsh words and bitter epithets, if the men who claim to embody all political virtue and purity were not aware that their influence with the people had been forfeited at last.

It will be observed that the persons who pretend to be too virtuous to support Mr. Blame, with scarcely an exception, are Free Traders. The importers of foreign goods who have encouraged The Times and The Evening Post in advocacy of British free trade are not more pure nor more anxious for the country's welfare than the American manufacturers they assail so wantonly. Some New-England men who would like to secure a monopoly for themselves by breaking down the protective tariff' and arresting the development of industries. find fitting representatives in the few Massachusetts papers that reat Mr. Blaine with injustice. The pretence of virtuous indignation covers a desire to destroy the Republican party, since the attempt o change its tariff policy has

the nomination of Mr. Blaine is incomparably the strongest that could have been made. For the people of the Western prairies it is also the strongest, if the delegates from Western States were not strangely in error. For the Pacific States, it is by universal admission the strongest. For the Southern States, which are now beginning to develop manufactures and mining, such as Virginia and West Virginia and Georgia, it is the strongest. Nor is it improbable that it will prove exceedingly strong wherever Irish voters are numerous. Thousands of them will be won to the Republican party by this nomination. A distinctively American policy, a policy of determined industrial antagonism to British influence, will arouse intense enthusiasm among Irish-Americans. Nor will there be wanting other citizens who will remember how Great Britain behaved during the Rebellion, and how American commerce was chased from the seas by British cruisers. The | will do well not to jump to the hasty conclusion protective policy will be found stronger than that Massachusetts is in a flame of anger, and

its foes imagine. Mr. Blaine cannot be beaten by Pharisaic pretences of superior virtue. The people are altogether as honest and upright as the Pharisees. When the votes are counted, we shall see that it is easier to find a majority for Mr. Blaine in Massachusetts than it has been to carry the State for any other Republican far removed from popular sympathy. New-York City will have to give a heavier Democratic majority than it has ever given yet, if it is to overcome the votes of the rural counties this year. The secret is that everybody is wiser than anybody. The millions made this ticket, and the millions will elect it.

A POPULAR NOMINATION. Political disappointment is always galling. There are some estimable Republicans in this city and Brooklyn who are sorely perplexed and confused by the nomination of Mr. Blaine. They are disinterested and intelligent citizens, whose action springs from the highest motives. They are not professional politicians; they are content with private station and are not in quest of office or of patronage; yet they feel themselves under moral obligations to bring their education and respectability to bear in the interest of civic purity and good government. They have advocated the nomination of Senator Edmunds, or else have counted confidently upon effecting a combination at the last moment upon some convenient neutral candidate. The convention found the representatives of this class to be in the proportion of one to every eight delegates-a minority altogether powerless. The sentiment of the convention, moreover, was overwhelmingly against the choice of a neutral or "dark horse" candidate. Naturally the Independents are sorely disappointed and those among them who are least experienced and lack discretion are talking about the necessity of deserting the party, which has not seen fit to nominate their own "ideal candi-

date." This is a good time for Independent Republicans to be reticent and to avoid indiscretions of speech which will commit them prematurely to an unwise course of action. If they will allow themselves an interval for sober reflection they will be prepared to take an unprejudiced view | though probably not without delay. The whole of the political situation and to abide by the | question, however, should be made the subject

convention and the party. Some of them are | State at Washington, and in order to do this now talking impetuously of a revolt. Against whom and in whose behalf is this revolt to be directed 1 Ordinarily movements of this kind are organized in opposition to officeholders and leged is indispensable to the obtaining of remachine-managers, and are conducted in the interest of the people. Is there any evidence that the will of the people has been openly defled in the nomination of Mr. Blaine? Is there sny evidence that the delegates in effecting a choice on the fourth beliot misrepresented the constituencies which empowered them to act in their name? These are important questions for the Independent Republicans to consider; for unless they can convict the delegates of the high political misdemeanor of defying and misrepresenting the Republican constituencies. there can be no legitimate cause for revolt. It will be a revolt against the intelligence and will of the people; and that is very different from a revolt against political managers in the interest of the people.

Now what are the plain facts of the Chicago nomination? Simply these-that the Republicans of the North wanted Mr. Blaine, refused to have anybody else, insisted upon having him, and instructed their delegates to vote for him. The movement began in Pennsylvania with the Independent Republicans as leaders and rapidly spread through all the great central States to California. It was not an officeholders' campaign. It was not a prearranged scheme of powerful political "bosses." It was a popular movement. The people had been profoundly moved by the assassination of President Garfield, and on the first opportunity which offered itself they insisted upon naming as his successor his Secretary of State and intimate political adviser, whom they had long recognized as the foremost man of his party. Mr. Blaine in their judgment was not only the personal representative of the lamented Garfield, but a representative American with ideas and a character broad enough for the whole country. The Blaine movement got its impetus and life and enthusiasm by contact with the people. Even in the President's own State district after district declared for his rival, and in the Utica Convention the Blaine men lacked only half a dozen votes of a clear

majority. The Northern Republicans wanted Mr. Blaine. That fact is as clear as the midday sun. The nomination was brought about largely by the action of district conventions fresh from the people. There were no forged proxies or unit rules, no methods of political coercion or official pressure, no disreputable tricks or dishonest practices. The nomination expressed the will of the great mass of the Republican voters of the Northern States. A revolt against it would not be a revolt against political managers, but against the people-an open and flagrant defiance of popular and representative institutions.

TO OUR YOUNG REPUBLICAN FRIENDS. § Some of our young Republican friends are apt to be misled by the report to which sundry journals that once pretended to uphold Republican principles, but which have now thrown off the mask, give limited currency, to the effect that the party as a whole in Massachusetts shares their present discontent with the ticket chosen by the representatives of the people at Chicago. That this idea is erroneous is evident from the following extract from a private letter written by an old Republican in Eastern Massachusetts to his son in this city, who, with some others of his class, is inclined to kick over the traces when he cannot have this town wayfrom a man who helped to organize the Republican party, who has grown up with it, who served till the end of the war, who was an intimate friend of Henry Wilson, and who was a delegate to the convention that nominated him

for the Vee-Presidency: Now you see what the setting up of one's individual preferences amounts to. The idea that a great Nation like ours is to be controlled by my opinion or go to the dogs-or the Democratic party, which is the same thing -is a narrow, selfish view to take of one's duty to his For the workingmen of the Eastern States | Party. There will doubtless be some kicking in Massathose States will eventually come in and support the ticket. What else can they do ! Can they support the Democratic ticket I Some, perhaps, who are carried away by personal feeling, are already swearing that they will vote the Democratic ticket, even before they know who are to be the nominees. Is that good sense or wise statesmanship ! Don't be in too much of a hurry to bite off your own now to spite that great majority of your party who did not look at things through your eyes. wn this way the nominations are well received. Even the Irish are favorable to Blaine, on account of his atti tude toward Great Britain. The same may be true in New-York, and the Irish Republican leaders there may know it. If New-York is a pivotal State this may be of

"Down this way, the nominations are well received!" And this from an intelligent Republican in an intelligent community not twenty miles from Boston. Does any one doubt that the rank and file of the party in the old Bay State will come to the loyal support of the ticket next November % Our young Republican friends will go Democratic simply because The Evening Post makes the implied assertion. Its reiterated prediction that Mr. Blaine would be defeated at Chicago proved false;-may it not be in error again ?

ALIEN INSANE PAUPERS.

The State Board of Charities has called the attention of the public and of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, in this city, to the burden imposed upon the insane asylums of the State by the number of alien insane paupers thrust upon them. They state as a known fact that "senile, demented and idiotic persons are "frequently deliberately sent to this country "from Europe," for the purpose of getting rid of them, and they want to know if the laws of Congress or any other laws " provide for return-"ing such unfortunate, helpless persons to the "ports or countries whence they came"; and if not what additional laws, if any, are needed to effect this. In the first place it is necessary to prove that what is alleged has actually taken place. If the facts are as stated by the Board of Charities there cannot be much difficulty in obtaining the necessary evidence. When that evidence has been obtained representations may at once be made to the Governments of the countries from which the insane paupers complained of are sent, and there can be no doubt that upon such representations those foreign Governments will take steps to abate the nui-

Action of this kind bas already been had with regard to the deportation of paupers and persons of bad character, and the case is, if possible, stronger in the present instance. As a matter of course, all such deportation of lunatics is in the nature of an illicit proceeding, and no Government either would or could countenance it. though local authorities sometimes commit unscrupulous acts, in the effort to shift their proper responsibilities on to the shoulders of strangers; and the freedom of emigration to the United States from Europe has tended to encourage that kind of smuggling of late years. The cost of transporting alien lunatics and idiots to the port of embarkation is a proper charge against the Government of which they are subjects, and can no doubt be collected in regular form,

effectively it will be necessary to begin by putting the evidence in a clear, compact and lucid form. Of course direct proof of whatever is aldress.

EDUCATIONAL OVER-PRESSURE.

An Italian doctor named Rabagliati, residing in England, has reinforced the opponents of modern educational methods by showing that since the Education Act went into operation, that is, between 1870 and 1880, the proportion of deaths from water on the brain in children above school age has linereased considerably. In 1870, deaths from this cause in children under five years of age born to the deaths from the same cause in older children, the proportion of 5 to 1, whereas now they are as 4 to 1, showing, apparently, that more older children die from water on the brain than before the Education Act. Dr. Rabagliati has also shown that during the same period the number of deaths from inflammation of the brain has increased from 219 to 321 per million. The Speciator, in noticing these exhibits, asks, pertinently:—" Do these facts, however, show that children die who would not have died but for the Education Act, or only that children die in one way, who before the Education Act would probably have died in another way? Should not the statistics show that the proportion of children growing up to materity has itself diminished, in order to establish the case of the over-pressure agitators ?"

No doubt all such statistics require to be sifted carefully. From time to time, in all countries which adopt popular educational systems, there arises an outery to the effect that the thing is being overdone; that children are being educated into their graves; that the educational scheme is too ambitious; that too much is demanded of the immature intelligence. It is always possible to adduce some cases of collapse, of brain disease caused by school work, in support of these alarmist cries but it is altogether improbable that these cases are, other than exceptions. The fact is that there are, unfortunately, always plenty of children who in herit predisposition to disease, who are handicapped by prenatal conditions with rickety constitutions, whose mode of life is such as to keep their vitality low. Sometimes the mischief is owing to the stupidity and blindness of parents, who, finding a child eager to learn and of a highly nervous temperament, in their silly vanity spur the toowilling horse until it drops. It is also true that sometimes the carriculum is too full, and that young brains are overtaxed. Multiplicity of branches" may easily be carried to dangerous excess, and teachers are by no means always the best udges of safe limitations in this respect.

But when full allowance has been made for all the auses of over-pressure, the fact remains that there is no more of this kind of harm than is inseparable from any system of general application. Even in the seemingly most dangerous cases, namely, when too much is attempted to be taught, Nature has an effective means of self-protection. She guards her children by rendering their brains nou-retentive The shower of knowledge runs off them like water from a duck's back, and they are neither the better nor the worse for it. Healthy children, as a rule, cannot be made to learn more than they can easily assimilate. At the moment of mental saturation the body rebels and takes control. Those who sink under over-pressure are the unhealthy, and for them the system ought to be modified, and doubtless would be, but for the fact that usually the fatal mischief has been done before it is realized. More attention on the part of parents is the only practical prevention of such cases; but as regards the majority of children, experience justifies the inference that they are in no danger of being con signed to premature graves through the intemperance of their efforts to absorb knowledge.

The School of Mines Quarterly for May has an article by President F. A. P. Barnard on "The Metrological System of the Great Pyramid," in which the theories of Plazzi Smyth, Taylor, and their followers are thoroughly analyzed and refuted. The sarticle was written before President Barnard had seen Mr. Petrie's work on the Pyramid measurements, but it arrives at similar conclusions independently. President Barnard scouts the idea that the Great Pyramid was intended to convey a message to posterity, of any kind. He says on that point: "Nothing can be more palpably evident than that it was the determined purpose of the constructors of this monument not only not to inclose in its secret chambers any messages of any it practically impossible that anything shut up in those chambers should ever be known to mankind to the end of time." The whole paper is a wholesome corrective to the dangerous fascination of current Pyramid fantasies. President Barnard is of opinion that the only religion represented in the Great Pyramid is the worship of Isis, and thinks the so-called "lunar" evidence in the measurements bears out this theory.

PERSONAL.

Mayor Low, of Brooklyn, went to Rochester yesterday o attend the semi-centennial celebration of that city.

Dr. Potter, who has resigned the presidency of Union College and accepted that of Hobart, is now crossing the Atlantic on his way home from London. Ex-Congressman Stephen B. Elkins, of this city, who

was recognized at Chicago as a chief leader of Mr. Blaine's friends, has gone to Deer Park, W. Va., for a Miss Emma Nevada, the young American prima donna who made so signal a success at the Paris Italiens this season, has been engaged for Madrid and Lisbon next

The Rev. A. P. Baird, D. D., probably the most noted preacher in the Gumberland Presbyterian Church, ar ved in the city a few days ago on route to Europe. He now ill at the Park Avenue Hotel, and his condition is

season. Mr. Mapleson made her an offer for America, but was too late.

It is said that the appointment of Canon Boyd Carpenter to be Bishop of Ripon, instead of the Rev. Carr Glynn, much disappointed the Prince of Wales's friends, who had counted on Mr. Glynn's getting the preferment.

The last named gentleman is a relative and legatee of Admiral Glyan, the friend of Adelaide Neilson. "Objector" Holman had "no end of a time" the other dny, showing a delegation of Indiana Tunkers around the Capitol. After the House had adjourned, one of the women expressed a deafre to sit in the Speaker's chair, and Mr. Holman promptly escorted her thither; and ever since he has gloried in the fact that at least one occupant of that chair has owed the exaltation directly

The late' Louis Hymans was 'probably the best known and most influential journalist in Belgium. He was sue cossively editor of the Etoile Belge, the Feho du Partement, the Gazette de Mons and the Independence Belge. He was also editor of the official report of the Schkan Chamber, and was a prolific writer of standard books on political and social topics.

Miss Lillian Taylor, daughter of the late Bayard Tay lor, has delighted her friends by evincing an artistic talent closely akin to genius. Some of her sketches from life might with credit be attributed to far older and mor famous hands. In a few days she will sail for Europe, there to pursue her studies in the best schools of art. Miss Taylor appears also to have inherited an enviable share of literary ability.

"Margery Deane" writes from Paris that in the reading-room at Munroe's one day she heard one lady reading aloud to another one of her (Margery Deane's) letters to The Boston Transcript; and when she had finished it the The Boston Prancety, and when an had anished it the reader said, as if she would really like to know: "Did anybody ever hear of 'Margery Deane's' hisband!" "If this should meet the questioner's eyes," adds Mrs. Pitman. "I would like her to know that the lady who could lest have answered that question left the room comewhat abruptly, slightly embarassed, and greatly around."

Mr. William Chapin, principal of the Peansylvania In stitution for the Instruction of the Blind, relates how Mr. Blaine came to be a teacher there years ago. "He rang the bell at the front door of the building one summer afternoon in 1852 in answer to an advertisement for a tracher. There were thirty or forty other applicants, but his manner was so winning and he possessed so many ment with him at once. His wife and httle son, Walker, came here with him. He was principal teacher here on the boys' side for two years. He taught mathematics, in which he excelled, and the higher brauches. His wife often read aloud to the pupils and was universally beloved." manifestly valuable qualities that I closed an engage

Locke Richardson, The Wilkesbarre Record says, "has a mellow, slivery voice, and his pronunciation is a model of accuracy and elegance. Perhaps it is safe to say that not even Daniel Dougherty can equal him in this respect. tion was a friendly one and was made necessary decision of an overwhelming majority of the political situation and to abide by the question, however, should be made the subject for this quality alone Locke Richardson should tion was a friendly one and was made necessary decision of an overwhelming majority of the of strong representations to the Department of the political situation and to abide by the question, however, should be made the subject for this quality alone Locke Richardson should tion was a friendly one and was made necessary decision of an overwhelming majority of the political situation and to abide by the question, however, should be made the subject for this quality alone Locke Richardson should the political situation and to abide by the question, however, should be made the subject for this quality alone Locke Richardson should the political situation and to abide by the question, however, should be made the subject for this quality alone Locke Richardson should the political situation and the political

his greatest success. It would be difficult to improve upon the personification of that character. His gestures are natural, graceful and never inappropriate."

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

BUYING HORSES FOR THE ARMY. Captain Pond, United States Commissary's Department, New-Fork City.—I have just returned from a long trip through Missouri, Iowa, Wiscousin and other Western States, where I went to buy horses for the cavalry and artillery service. We cannot get such animals as we want n the East, on account of the prices. Horses must be 1,000 to 1,100 pounds in weight, closely built, five to eight years old, sound in every particular, and breken to saddle. They must also be especially strong in the forelimbs. The breeding to heavy strain, such as Clydesdales and Norman Percherons, has made it difficult to procure horses as light as the service demands. We pay \$140 t \$150 for such as we select. In Wisconsin, the other day. dealer sent for me to examine a lot of eighty-live animals, among which I found only eight good ones.

A BRIEF VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

State Senator Buker .- I have been spending a couple of days at Washington with Captain J. Goldborough Bruff, draughtsman, designer and artist in the Treasury Depart He is quite a character. At eighty years of age he still does the finest work without spectacles. He was a West Pointer, and commanded the first overland Goverpment expedition to California in 1849. He designed the medal voted by Congress to Cyrus W. Field, and all the ornamental work in the Cash Room at the Treasury. His three daughters, son and two granddaughters are artists, every one. . . .

WHERE THE STRAWBERRIES COME FROM

A. R. Titus, strawberries.—Yes, yes, plenty of berries and plenty of everything else this year. This morning there came in twenty-eight car-loads from Maryland and Delaware; some mornings we get forty. This week will about wind up the crop in those two States, then we will begin on Jersey. It will take about one week to clean her out, then we go up the Hudson. I understand there is a plenty of berries there. Our last berries will me from Oswego. The first this season came from Charleston, in refrigerator cars. The supply, on the whole, has been heavier this year than last, the berries have been of better quality, received in better order (they shipped better on account of the dry weather), and the prices have been better. The Wilson seedling coninues to be the best carrying berry.

A NOVELTY IN CLOCKS. P. H. Ackerman, New-Haven Clock Company .- The latest thing in clocks comes from Russia. It is a little timepiece about eight inches high, on a base five inches in diameter andcovered with a glass globe. All the works are plainly exposed. The pendulum is a solid brass wheel supported at the center, or hub, by a slender wire. does not swing, but revolves from left to right and right to left. Being a 400-day clock, the winding of it is a small item. It will not vary five minutes in running 400 days. No temperature affects it.

THE TASTE FOR LIGHT OPERA.

Maurice Grau, French opera manager.—I am just back from the City of Mexico, and will start for Europe soon. I am going to get Theo, who will open my season of French opera bouffe at Wallack's Theatre on September 8. I shall play "Mmc. Boniface"—the new operata in which she created the principal part last season-the old favorites, and some of the Judie plays. My company will be practically the same as last season except Theo. I have had enough of grand opera both in my experience with others and on my own account. Since I left the Metropolitan I have had a French grand opera company in Hayana and Mexico, hi's down there yet. I found the company in New-Orleans. We did " Le Prophète " and similar heavy operas, but it would not do. The people have lost their taste for these things and prefer light

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

A NEW MUSICAL BURLESQUE.

A classification which would take in the miscelianeous curiosities of a Bowery museum might include "Penny-Ante; or, the Last of the which was given for the first time last night at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Hardly any other classifleation would. We are only following the programme when we designate it "A Musical Burlesque," which is juite as much a misnomer as comedy, tragedy, or comis opera would be. Even burlesque has a trace of dignity in its heavens, the earth or the water under the earth which is buriesqued by this singular composition. It must be left to stand alone as a monument of what misdirected energy on the part of a newspaper writer a thentrical bandmaster, and a venturesome manager is capable of producing. The desperation which inspired the makers of "Madame Piper," is as nothing compared with the desperation which octed "Penny-Ante."

To describe that which is supposed to be the dramatic motive of the piece would require more hardhood than we possess. Even if described it would bafile the comprehension of the most earnest reader. It must remain a source of unending wonder to all. It sounds like an improvisation of all concerned in the performance, in which no one has an idea of what the outcome is to be and in which the only moments that show a meeting of minds are those in which the supposed necessities of a piece nominally musical demand that somebody shall sing. It is a piece for the dogdays, we suppose, and hence is hardly amenable to serious criticism. Nevertheless, an unfeigned regret may be expressed that Mr. Eustis did not associate his clever work of musical compliation, composition and arrangement with a better textual framework. It would be rash to claim any originality for the nuisic—the antecedents of every number are too familiar for that—but skill has been shown in the score, which is worthy of commendation as a whole, and occasionally praise. United with an equally commendathic book the music would be entitled to live the short life of operetta music. It sounds like an improvisation of life of operetta music.

LAST NIGHT AT THE THEATRES. The occurrences of last night at the local

theatres were not of signal importance. A musical piece entitled "Penny Ante," offered at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, is a fresh feature of light entertalnment. Another trifle, called " Dan Sully's Corner Grocery," was presented at Tony Pastor's Theatre. "Jesse James" succeeds "The Dead Heart," at the New Park Theatre, with Miss Pauline Markbam in the cast. The transfer of "The Stranglers of Paris" from the Grand Opera House to the People's Theatre was duly accomplished. "Mme. Piper." at Wallack's: "Biue Beard." at the Bijou; "Falka," at the Casino, and "May Biossom," at the Madison Square Theatre, were repeated as usual, and Mr. Williams played Capiain Mishler, at the New-York Comedy

THEATRICAL MISCELLANY.

Mr. Laurence Hatton sailed for England last week, aboard the Arizona. A new play called "Lynwood" is to be shown at the Union Square Theatre about August 18.

Mr. Mantice Grau will sail for England on Wednesday, abourd the Werra. Signor Achille Errant, the well-known and highly esteemed musician and teacher, sails for Europe on Wednesday, aboard the Bothnia.

Mr. Daly's company will not act again in New-York until they return from Londow. Mr. Gayler's play of "Jalma" has finished a long career at the Boston Theatre, where it was played 275 times. This is a spectacle, and certainly one of the most effective and successful plays of its class that have been

Shakespeare's comedy of "As You Like It" is to be performed in England in the open air, in the glade of a real wood. This enterprise is under the direction of Lady Archibaid Campbell. The play has been rearranged to sait these novel conditions by Mr. Herman Vezin. The Ramished Duke and his commades will be seen, in absolute truth, "under the shade of melancholy boughs."

Mr. William Redmund has made a notable hit, at the Boston Theatre, as Wilfred Dearce in "The Silver King." The Boston Advertiser says: "He is adequate to all his scenes; but the scene in which he awakens from his drunk-enness is performed with especial power and natural pathos, the brilliancy of the effort being in no way dimmed by extravagance or rant."

Among the performers who have been engaged at the Madison Square Theatre for the next season are: Ada Dyas, Georgia Cayvan, Clara Ellison, Marie Burroughs, Fannie Reeves, Apule Russell, Marion Elmore, Louise Fannie Roeves, Anne Mrs. Davenport, George Clarke Dillon, Mrs. Whiffent, Mrs. Davenport, George Clarke Robert Mantell, H. M. Pitt, William Terris, Jessie Mill-ward, Joseph Wheelock, Benjamin Maginley, W. J. Le Moyne, Thomas Whiffen, Walden Ramssy, Forrest Robin-son, De Wolf Hopper, W. B. Cahill, C. W. Couldock and J. N. Long, Miss Genevieve Stabblishas also been en-30n. De Wolf, Miss Generieve Stebbins has also been en-J. N. Long. Miss Generieve Stebbins has also been en-gaged, and she will appear in the character of May Blosnext August.

The exhibition of "The Battle of Yorktowa" was resened on Deceration Day, at the building in Fifty-ninthst., near Madison-uve. It is under the management of Messrs. Charles Mendum and Andrew Mackey. Mr. Sethern's farce of "Whose Are They"

with decided favor, at the Star Theatre, and it will be continued there for the present. The cast is as follows:

Theophius Pocklington Joseph Hawerth
Peter Mandlin J. R. Shewell
Gartie Mooney Lizzle Jeremy
Amelia Eva Sothera
Mrs. Griffin Annie Douglass
Scraphina Eva Barrington
Melchmider Fighty Edward Sothera Seraphina Melchratiec Flighty... A monument to that remarkable actor, Benjamin Web-

ster, has been erected at Brompton Cemetery, London, by his daughter, Mrs. Lawson. The inscription on it is: "In memory of Senjamin Webster, bern 3d September: 1793, died 8th July, 1882. The stage has lost, in actors and writers, since

Josephine Gallmeyer, Salmi Morse, W. B. Jerreld, Em 9 Weathersby, R. H. Horne, Anna Bishop, Pref. J. E. Pre-bisher, Marie Litton, Charles Reads, Henry J. Byron, Lizzie Price, Sir Michael Costa, Henry Pearson and Mrs-Aifred Wigan.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The New-Orleans Parayune continues to assail the Louisiana election law under which gigantic frauds at the polls are perpetrated with impunity, and condemns the ballot-box-stuffers in language as vigorous as was over used by Northern papers in denunciation of such swindiers. "We venture to assert," says The Picayune, " that in no State of the Union is there so little protection of the franchise of the citizen as in Louisiana to-day. The present election hav is a sham and a mockery, and there has grown up under it a system of political frauds that are more odious than those of the Keilogg and Warmoth

General Hawley says through The Hartford Courant that he is profoundly grateful for the steady support of Connecticut, and that having that support he can never be unhappy politically.

In the enthusiasm of the Presidential campaign Repubicans ought not to lose sight of the next Congress, Phut before the Congressional conventions meet public opinion ought to have already dictated in every district the asm of a Presidential canvass sometimes carries a weak man into Congress, it is more emphatically and generally true that strong Congressional nominations greatly help the Presidential ticket.

"The nominees of the July Convention," says The Charleston News and Courier, "will be supported in South Carolina, whoever they are, and the 'Palmetto State will remain in the Democratic column; but Mr. Tilden is not the first or last choice of the South Parolina Democracy, and it will be harder to arouse cothusiasm for him than for any other candidate who has been named. The highest loyalty to the National Democracy consists in opposing number nominations to the last moment, and working heartily for the nominees when they have been chosen. South Carolina is not in condition to enjoy the precious luxury of political independence."

One sweetly selemn thought comes to Mr. Flower o'er and o'er-that his name may have been already written n Mr. Tilden's last political will and testament. The man whom Mr. Tilden introduces to the National Convention as his favorite son is sure to be the favorite grandson of the Democracy, from whatever State he indis, and it probably won't hurt him at all to half from New-York. The thought that most disquiets Mr. Flower is that Governor Cleveland is a good man and casts a very large shadow.

It might be supposed that The Evening Post, however ntented with its own principles, would begin to dis rust its gifts as a prophet. But the same journal which emarked before the Convention with calm and comlacent assurance that Mr. Blame could not possibly be nominated, now blandly observes that "he is defeated already"; which, being interpreted, neans that he will be elected by an overwhelming majority. The Evening Tripod is evidently in need of repairs.

On June 6 Ohlo, Maine, California, Nevada and Oregon date whose mere nomination could have achieved so ceased to be doubtful States. Was there any other candi-

The Republicans of the South are evincing an encour aging determination to cast their votes and have them counted this year. In West Virginia the prospects are already bright for a Republican victory, and in at least two other Southern States the campaign begins under favorable conditions. In Florida Northern capital, enterprise and civilization have done a great work since 1830, and in North Cerolina thousands of Democrats are dis-custed with the free truste principles of their party and with the abuses of their own system of county govern-

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Rev. Dr. J. C. Eccleston, of Clifton, S. I., has in his possession the copy, in three volumes, of Montaigne's Essays, which Thackeray read and carried with him all his afe, and on the margin of which he has inscribed many notes. It was in speaking of Montaigne's Essays and Howells's Letters that Thackeray said: "They are my bed side books. They talk about themselves forever and don't weary me. I like to hear them tell their old stories over

The New-York Times has, first and last, villified nearly The Nets-Fork Times has, first and has, winded nearly every prominent Republican in the country. During the past few weeks its meaness toward Mr. Bialue has only been equalled by its abuse of President Arthur. It has even been more persistent and has gone further in its malignant attacks upon the President than it has in traducing Mr. Blaine. In fact, The Times has become a common scold. Of course, with its free trade proclivities, it was not to be expected that The Times would be suited with any one with pronounced protectionist views. with any one with pronou Middletown (N. Y.) Press.

The Sun yesterday killed off saveral more Presidential andidates. If it goes on eliminating "favorite sons n this way there will soon be no one left but Mr. Tilden and General Butler. All the Presidents since Lincoln have worn full beards.

Jeremiah O'Donovan, the man who predicts all the dynamice outrages immediately after they occur, says all the tortures of purgatory couldn't make him tell where the nextrone is to happen. Mr. O'Donovan has a large cranium. It is a wise-prophet who doesn't prance ahead of events.—(Philadelphia Press.

An Ohio paper says that every time any one tells Govrnor Hoadly that he ought to get the Democratic Presilential nomination be smiles. Then another paper cruelly says that he is seldom known to smile.

A New Vork correspondent quotes Gene "gives his wife \$1,000 a mouth to run the ouse and asks no questions, and no other woman in the mon could do it better than she." Well, we don't know, our wife rims the house on less than \$1,000 a menth, and the very doubtful if Mrs. Grantcould do it as well.—[Nor-

A returned missionary says that the greatest foe to ininstry and civilization in tropical countries is the cocoanut tree. It goes on bearing fruit abundantly for forty years without any cultivation, and the natives, knowing hat they can depend on it for substance, remain lazy and savage.

Twe Onio Democrats, one colored, were discussing the political situation the other day. Said the colored man and brother: "The Democrats will have to nominate a strong man to beat Biaine." "Tilden can de it," was the answer. "Oh yes," said the colored man, "he's got the debility, but his age is agin him."

Speaking of Hobart College, The Albany Argus says that its president has a social consideration scarcely inferior to that of a bishop of a non-provincial diocese. The Argus means well, but is inaccurate. There are no provincial bishops in the Episcopal Church, and the phrase " non-provincial diocese " is meaningless. Mr. Thaddeus B. Wakeman, of this city, is out with a

political panacea. "Let there be," he says, "but one House of Congress, much as we have now, but sitting permanently, and not controlled by committees or Speaker. Let that body elect the President and keep him in office during good behavior or until the co through its representatives, requires a change. Let his Cabinet officers be required to explain their course to the Congress verbally or in writing when called upon, or when they think proper. Then let us have Civil Service Reform in fact."

Whalebone is now selling at the rate of \$12,250 per

The famous five Georges of England are to be far out-The famous has decayed a famous of America; they fall into the line of the Presidency of the United States as follows: James Madison, 1809; James Monroe, 1817; James R. Polk, 1845; James Buchanan, 1857; James A. Gartield, 1881; James G. Blaine, 1885.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean. The Bishop of Lincoln, England, said recently that

England has been punished by the Lord with bad harvests for the past few years, because some people have been trying to legalize a marriage with a deceased wife's sister. What would the good bishop say about the United States where such marriages are legal !

Democrats are in high give over Biaine's nomination. So they were over Garfield's. All the same, Garfield was elected. It takes something more than high give to defeat any kind of a Republican candidate, and Democrats will do well not to forget it.—(Newark (N. J.) Free Press. The rained cliff city discovered last summer in Arizona, which occupied the sides of a caffon, has been named Wa nut Canon.

Are the mugwamps against the ticket! The mug-wamps are against the ticket. Why sire the mugwamps against the licket! The mugwamps are against the ticket because the plain people made the ticket without consulting the muswamps. We trust the henceness of the mugwamp position is a telescorily explained. —[Phila-telphia Press.

BIt is whispered that Mr Frank Hatton has, after all,

oncluded not to stay in Chicago until Mr. Arthur is nominated,

And now the Reformers and Independents are trying to find out who blandered.

The Galreston News flung General Slocum's name to the recze several days ago, as a Prosidental candidate; but the Democrats seem to be stolidly oblivious of the fact.

Cincinnati and St. Louis feel very much aggrieved at the manner in which they are east into the shade by the general howl at Chicagothia summer.—¡Detroit Evening Journal. Little boys in Mexico who obey their teacher in school

are rewarded by being allowed to smoke while they study. Now that the convention is over, perhaps Congress will

be able to persuade the Public Eye to rest upon it.

The returns are all in and and no question can be raised as to the immenaity of the fruit crop. All of the conditions in Georgia are favorable to truit-growing, and the bountful yield of the present crop will give a new impetus to the business. Fruit-growing is a pleasant business, and it can be made as profitable in Georgia as in the Middle States.—[Macon Telegraph.

The Herdie cabs of Indianapolis have died a natural January 1, 1884, the following persons : Jasank Murphy, do ath-